

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 13

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JUNE 20 1865.

NO. 466.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
will be published every Tuesday and Friday,
by
A. G. HODGES & CO.
AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the
newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor
of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with
an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of
Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 2d
March, 1865.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST.
LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COM-
PANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis,
county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock
is \$1,000,000 00
The amount of capital stock paid up
is 70,000 00

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Real Estate, Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, per schedule..... | 189,045 15 |
| Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, re- ceived by deed of trust on real es- tate..... | 11,100 00 |
| Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest..... | 200,145 15 |
| Loans on undoubted personal secu- rity, due within sixty days..... | 174,820 23 |
| Stock bonds subject to call at sixty days notice, approved personal se- curity..... | 9,432 69 |
| Premiums due on Policies in hand, of Agents and others awaiting re- turn..... | 15,900 00 |
| Amounts due from Agents not in- cluded in above..... | 17,855 49 |
| Cash on deposit in Banks and in Office..... | 1,004 45 |
| Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home sales and agents)..... | 5,993 46 |
| Missouri defense warrants..... | 1,314 09 |
| Revenue stamps..... | 411 00 |
| Total amount of all assets of the Company, except future premiums receivable..... | \$430,990 38 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Dividends to be redeemed this year, or added to policies..... | 4,425 80 |
| Present value of dividends to be re- deemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or added to policies..... | 59,012 85 |
| Unmatured interest on bonds and notes due the Company to reduce them to present value..... | 40,412 35 |
| Claims on two policies resisted by the Company, because of violation and forfeiture \$7,000..... | |
| No other claims or liabilities, except the liability on policies in force, insuring in the aggregate \$3,357, 900 00..... | |

STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.
Samuel Will, President, and William A. Solby,
Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insur-
ance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say,
and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a
full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of
the said Company—that the said Insurance Com-
pany is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUN-
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated,
of which the principal portion of that invested
in real estate security, is upon unencumbered
property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth
double the amount of said principal loans, and
that the above stated investments, for any
part thereof, are made for the benefit of any in-
dividual exercising authority in the management
of the said Company, nor for any other person or
persons whatever; and that they are the above
described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life
Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILL, President.

(Signed) Wm. T. Selby, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned
Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county, on the 1st
of January, 1865, in testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand
and affixed my official seal this 1st day of March,
Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.

(Signed) A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G.
Hodges, an Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life
Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frank-
fort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the
statements and exhibits required by the pro-
visions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate
Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," ap-
proved March 3, 1865, and it having been shown
to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said
Company is possessed of an actual capital of at
least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as
required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges,
as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and per-
mitted to take risks and transact business of in-
surance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of
one year from the date hereof. But this license
may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to
the undersigned that since the filing of the state-
ments above referred to, the available capital of
said Company has been reduced below one hun-
dred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand this
day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

Sticks taken and Policies issued promp-
tly by
A. G. HODGES, Agent
Frankfort Ky., April 23, 1865—aw—329.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lex-
ington and Frankfort Railroads.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, Ky. Aug 1st, 1864.

CIRCULAR.

BY the provisions of the Excise Law, passed
June 30, 1864, every person giving a re-
ceipt for the delivery of property, is required to
stamp the receipt with a two-cent Revenue
Stamp. Postage stamps will not answer.
In order to comply with the terms of this law,
Agents will require Consignees, before the de-
livery of goods, to send a written order, stamped,
for its delivery to another person.

SAM'L. GILL, Superintendent.

The above order must be complied with or
goods will be retained in the Depot at Frankfort.

T. C. KYTE, Agent.
August 10, 1864.

MISCELLANY.

A LOVELESS STORY.

[CONCLUDED.]

The farmer opened the gate slowly and
bewilderingly, pulled his horse through,
drew the horse over the arm, thrust one
hand into a pocket full of last year's wheat,
and listened silently to Mr. Nattell's calm
explanation, as they continued their walk to
the village.

"Look here sir," he said, when he had
heard all; and he displayed a handful of
fine sample wheat: "I have four stacks of
this ready to be threshed, all grown on
Godeland's estate; I reckon law-work is
precious claw work, and that ousting Joseph
Jerry will cost more than two pence half-
penny. Your family have been easy land-
lords to me and mine; nought on earth shall
make me till that hound's property. You'll
do me the favor, sir, to accept that four stacks
of wheat to begin the war with. I never
gloried in war prices before, though they
have enriched me, for they double the worth
of my little offering."

Beresford Nattell was startled out of his
calm.

"God bless you, Tasker!" he said, "your
kindness takes away half the sting of to-
day's business. I have a little nest-egg to
begin with my man; but, depend upon it,
I'll call upon you for assistance before one
of my own kindred. But you can help me
in other ways."

"How?"

"Keep your eyes and ears open; don't
break with the Jerry. A chance word or an
unguarded look may betray them. I don't
want you to be a spy; only to go on as you
do now. If Jerry fauces all is right, he may
grow secure and careless on his post. Some-
thing tells me—and I never am deceived by
secret feelings—all will end right. I shall
go to London and consult the leading coun-
sel there at once. Right shall triumph over
might, for change."

Gloom and vexation had gone from Beres-
ford Nattell; he walked with a stately and
lighter carriage. Like the poor old refugee
marquis whose dignity and politeness in-
creased with his wants and necessities, so he
felt his personal qualities must now serve
him in lieu of all the attributes casts and
riches refused him. He was a Nattell still;
the Nattells had made Godelands; Godelands
had not made this Nattell.

As they passed through the village, its in-
habitants who seemed to be making a sort of
holiday of the poor old Squire's burial day,
showed their good will toward Beresford
Nattell in various ways. The women grinned
and curtsied, the young men pulled their
hair and backed out of view, and the elders
took courage to wish his honor long life.
Mr. Nattell had not the spirit to undress
them just yet; and although he was seriously
pained to have received this kindness un-
der false pretenses, he judged it wisest to re-
turn their greetings kindly.

Then he ordered a chaise to be brought
from the inn-yard, into the shafts of which
the solitary post was hastily harnessed;
and presently the new Squire appeared again
at the inn-door, where he took leave of his
friends, and then entering the carriage, cried
out to be driven to Morton. The mail for
London passed through Morton every even-
ing.

The Jerry position was assuredly not an
easy one. Through the length and breadth
of the county the strange story spread, and
as Beresford Nattell had said, so all the re-
spectable people repeated, "Tis a most in-
quisitive thing!"

The Nattells were connected remotely or
nearly with most of the best families in the
county. All these connections rallied round
Beresford's banner now. They were profuse
in their offers of assistance at first, but as
they became accustomed to the "monstrous
shame," and learned how flawless and com-
plete was the old Squire's will they began to
"fear that poor dear Mr. Nattell must sub-
mit to the inevitable," and to be less desir-
ous to urge him to go to law. But rich and
poor, high and low, were agreed on one point
and that was to shun the usurper of Gode-
lands, and to treat him openly with con-
tempt and insult. So, if Prudence and Jo-
seph were guilty, their punishment rapidly
came upon them, for neither their riches nor
their fiery stood them in stead now. The
poor fled from before them; the big silent
house seemed full of ghostly threaten-
ings, the shadows in the park were never
called by merry village children coming to
ask for milk, as in the old days; the farmers
churlishly refused to enter the land vouchsaf-
ing no excuse for their rude denial; the la-
borers neglected their duties or performed
them with sullen reluctance. If Prudence
and Joseph were guilty, swift retribution
was already at work.

Mention Beresford Nattell used his nest-
egg; his books remained in his book-case,
his intellectual studies were set aside, he be-
came devoted to law authorities, he haunt-
ed Lincoln's Inn, he grew warmly attached
to "chambers," he courted barristers, and
spent hours in dreary ink-sprinkled offices.
He secured the services of the most skillful
lawyers in the unit he was commencing
against the Jerry and those gentlemen were
much too considerate to damp their client's
ardor by confirming what this disinterested
public had already decided, that though the
old Squire was will inexplicable and iniqui-
tous, it was "a legal will, a sane will, and a
will of adamant."

Down at Godelands John Tasker kept his
eye wide open; even at church, where the
Jerry sat in the old family pew in sancti-
monious state, he watched them closely.

At last the suit was commenced, and then
local feeling boistered itself.

Mr. Nattell was not rich; "No disgrace to
him" was argued in remote new-rooms and
market-rooms; over their brandy-and-water
the farmers wondered how he would man-
age to pay the lawyers; and on the long
Sundays afterwards the squire considered
the same subject. Landlords and tenants
were all alike deeply interested in this
cause.

"It would be a crying disgrace to this
neighborhood to let the cause be lost for
want of means to work the whole of the

best machinery," argued Squire Loamy to
Squire Drainer.

"I'd give twenty pound any day to drive
that blackguard off Godeland's ground,"
quoth Squire Drainer.

This speech raised a brilliant idea; there
should be a subscription among the brother
squires, a private subscription. The farmers
heard of it, and insisted upon contributing
to it also. From a local affair it spread to
the adjacent counties. Beresford Nattell
knew not a syllable until a handsome sum
was raised and placed at his disposal. Then
the poor gentleman's pride blazed forth.
He would not accept charity.

The tears stood in his dark eyes as he thus
answered the deputation that came up to his
rooms in London. He felt all their kindly
desire to assist him; he thanked them for
the deputation which made them urge his ac-
ceptance, not for his own sake so much as
for the respectability of the county; but he
was firm in declining it.

"Fortunately," he said, and he drew his
tall spurs form up as he spoke—"fortunately
the old name is potent yet. It never for
nine hundred years brought a friend to cor-
row, or caused a dependant to feel shame at
its mention. Right will triumph; and I am
as persuaded that I shall live as master at
Godelands, as I am persuaded of your great
and unexampled generosity. But must
sink or swim alone. I may be wrong, un-
gracious, perhaps. Pride is a Nattell attri-
bute; but it is a pride unmingled with
haughtiness; and when I do set myself in
the old hall again, I trust none of you will
have to complain that I forgot your noble
offer."

Joseph Jerry was cited at last, and all the
Godelands folks turned out to see him drive
through the village to catch the coach at
Morton; for the Jerry did not yet affect all
the state belonging to their greatness—
There was a little group around the Nattell
Arms when the postilion returned from
conveying them to Morton, and many in-
quiries whether Joseph had been known to
make any comment upon the young Squire's
action against him.

Yes, Joseph had affected high spirits at
the idea of putting Nattell to such expense;
but the postillion's private opinion was,
that "both the Jerrys looked uncommon
yellow about the gills."

Not even the postboy, who had just pocket-
ed Jerry's reluctant dole, would speak
a good word for him. Joseph might dress
in broadcloth and sit upon velvet; but to
these aristocratic peasants he was naught
but a servant usurping a master's place.

John Tasker could not rest in Godelands
while the trial was going on. His task im-
posed upon him by Beresford Nattell was
not, for the Jerry was no longer there; so,
armed with the price of the other precious
sacks, he started for London, also.

Three days were occupied in examining
the will and cross-questioning the witnesses;
three days of intense excitement to clients
and counsel. The sharpest wits of the bar
were at work to blunt each other's weapons;
extraordinary precedents of servants suc-
ceeding to their masters' property, owing
to their fidelity, were brought forward by
the defendant; and numberless written and
spoken affectionate assurances that Beres-
ford Nattell would, as a master, of course,
succeed to the property, on this part of the
late Squire, were opposed to these preced-
ents by the complainants.

In the middle of that third night, while
Beresford Nattell was tossing wearily on
his sleepless bed, and the whole neighbor-
hood was in a state of blissful repose, a ve-
hicle came dashing over the stony street,
and drew up with a bang at the curbstone
in front of Mr. Nattell's lodgings. Imme-
diately afterward, a loud peal at the bell
rang through the silent house.

No one seemed ambitious to answer the
summons, nor curious enough to inquire the
reason.

"It's a mistake," thought Beresford, as
he turned round lazily; "they have come for
that wretched doctor next door, and got
hold of our bell by mistake. I'll indict
him as a nuisance if this happens again—
He ought to burn a red light in his window,
to show where he lives."

Again the alarm pealed.

"Confound him!" cried Beresford, now
thoroughly aroused, and he sprang out of
bed, threw up the window-cash, and scream-
ed out in the darkness beneath:

"You're not the wrong door! Pull the
little black handle to the left."

Up from the shaded pavement came an
answering voice:

"You come down directly, we want
Mr. Nattell."

"Good Lord! Why it's Tasker's voice!
How stupid I am!"

"To be sure you are! Come down, come
down!"

When he reached the front door, and
stood face to face with his unexpected vis-
itor, he thought that Tasker was decidedly
drunk; for the farmer did nothing but seize
upon Mr. Nattell's hands and work them
as if they were pump-handles, and all Lon-
don required water immediately.

"Halloo John!" began Mr. Nattell sooth-
ingly, thinking his rustic friend had been in
bad company; "halloo, John, my man, this
won't do, you know. Come, I'll take you
home—shall I?"

"Lord love 'ee, sir, Lord love 'ee, who'd
he thought!"

"Come, John, come," urged Mr. Nattell,
drawing Tasker toward the waiting cab;
"Come, my man, let's go home."

"Ay, we'll go home, sure enough, sir,
hurry, hurry!" We'll go home, sure
enough."

"From where did you bring him?" asked
Mr. Nattell of the cabby, who, with his
hands in his pockets, and his many-capped
coat collar drawn up round his head, was
calmly staring at his horse, as though his
own species possessed no interest for him.

The farmer recovered himself, as he un-
derstood the implied insult to his ethnicity.

"Mr. Beresford!" he exclaimed reproach-
fully, "do you take me for a sot, er? After
all," he added, raising his hat to court the
night-breeze to his heated head, "after all,
I wish I'd let Makkell come as he wished
I don't know how to tell 'ee, sir."

Mr. Beresford Nattell was not, to confess
the truth, quite so sweet-tempered at that
moment as he might have been. He had
been roused from repose; had been tried by
the petty obstacles of his grouping journey

down stairs; his clothes were uncomfortably
misbuttoned; the street looked deserted,
dark and unearthly; the cab resembled a
mourning coach; this very cabman in his
great-coat was like a mute; while John
Tasker, the man who of all others generally
conducted himself with decorum and re-
spectful consideration, could give no suf-
ficient excuse for his strange summons. His
ridiculous "Lord love 'ee" was well enough
in Godelands' lanes; but what upon earth
did the man call him into the street before
cock-crow for?

With these reflections Mr. Nattell's voice
was not so genial when he next spoke.

"John Tasker," he exclaimed; "I never
thought ill of you in my life; but unless you
can at once give some reason for this extra-
ordinary behavior, I shall go back into the
house and leave you here."

"Reasonable enough," quoth John. "You
see I don't carry off excitement well. I'm
convinced of it, but I'll kill the fatted calf—
I wish I did!" Lord love 'ee, sir, who'd
have thought it?"

Mr. Nattell deliberately turned his back
upon his excited friend, with the intention
of carrying out his threat; but the farmer
recovered himself in time.

"I'm a fool," he cried, hastily interposing
himself between Mr. Nattell and the door;
"I know I'm a fool; but Mr. Nattell, sir, on-
ly come along with me, and I'll tell you
Godelands is ours—I mean yours, sir. Lord
do you think I'd take the liberty of distur-
bing you at this time of night for nothing?"

Beresford Nattell staggered against the
threshold. Were these words only prompt-
ed by wine, or was Tasker sincere? He
caught the latter's hand, saying hoarsely:

"Are you mad, man?"

The farmer took his arm in his iron grip,
pulled him to the cab, bundled him in, fol-
lowed, and ordered the coachman to drive
back to John street. When they were fairly off,
he continued:

"Godelands is yours, sir. It was a d—d
forgery—the poor old man was right enough.
Mr. Makkell, he said, said he was tak-
ing it over, and the whisky-toddy—there, it
is getting stone cold—for when I found this
out I forgot it and everything else. Mr.
Nattell, sir, I can't tell you how it is, for I'm
fairly bewildered with delight. Makkell
he'll tell you all right; but this much you
may rely on, sir—you are the Squire, and I
wish you joy!" And Tasker concluded his
incoherent address with another hearty and
disjunctive shaking of both hands; and what
with the jolting of the cab, and this frantic
speech, poor Mr. Nattell lost sense and
breath, and made no further effort to solve
the mystery. So, for the remainder of
the way, John Tasker talked on uninterrupt-
ed, except by a higher jolt than usual; and when
the cab stopped in John street at last, and
Mr. Beresford was bundled out by his com-
panion's strong arm, as he had been bundled
in, he suffered himself to be hauled upstairs
and into his lawyer's presence, without hav-
ing the slightest idea of what was impos-
ing; for had he not seen Makkell and several
of the other lawyers late that very even-
ing, and they were as uncertain and anxious
as men could be who were arriving at the
termination of their best stratagems and yet
could see no hope of success?

Makkell was at his office door, he too,
had forgotten his usual decorous behavior,
and as he caught the Squire's hands, he too
wished him joy without the customary for-
mula of greeting.

"For heaven's sake!" cried Mr. Nattell,
eeking into a chair, within the cosy glow
from the fire, what do you mean? If you go
on wishing me joy in this perplexing man-
ner, I shall be the most miserable man alive.
Now, Makkell, do explain what all this is
about."

"What, hasn't Mr. Tasker?" began the
lawyer, turning to the farmer, whose lips
were deep in the neglected glass of whisky-
toddy.

"No!" exclaimed the Squire, "Tasker has
done nothing but utter eccentric exclaima-
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Jerry. How cleverly and coolly the fellow
played his game! The consummate assurance
to send me a copy, too! and this ability with
which he counterfeited your uncle's signa-
ture!"

"Or did he induce the old man to do it
ignorantly?"

"No. I am sure Mr. Nattell would sign
nothing in ignorance. Joseph and his wife
have done it all, I feel convinced. But they
have overreached themselves. I would give
half my fees to see the villain's face when
he finds his rognery detected."

Mr. Makkell had that gratification. Very
quietly did the lawyers go to work. The
original will was discovered to bear the same
discrepancy of dates. There was no room
for further denial or perjury to save the
criminal now.

In full court, where the Jerry, dressed in
their handsome mourning, accurs in their
undetected guilt, sat triumphant, waiting to
hear Beresford Nattell ingloriously defeated
—in full court Joseph Jerry was accused of
forgery! "What a change came over the
spirit of their dream!" The dumb victim
convicted them; the work of their own hands
testified against them; they started up for
flight, but on either side a policeman barred
the way. Their short-lived honors were al-
ready faded; their victory turned to infamy.

They confessed all. The prolonged ab-
sence of Beresford Nattell, and the perfect
confidence the old Squire reposed in them,
tempted them to betray their trust. At first,
they thought merely to enrich themselves
by petty pilfering; but they could not make
much war, for the old Squire liked to in-
vestigate the accounts, and to know the very
items of the domestic expenditure. Then
came the idea they ultimately carried out.
The forged signatures were the work of Pru-
dence. The clerk's death gave them the op-
portunity to use his name, without danger
of detection, as they believed. The lady,
therefore, shared her husband's punishment,
and the two worthies were sentenced to pen-
al servitude for life.

Beresford Nattell still reigns at Gode-
lands.

When he repaid to John Tasker the money
so generously advanced, the honest farmer
put it aside as a dowry for his eldest
daughter.

"It bought Godelands for the Squire," he
said with a hearty laugh at his own joke,
"it may buy a good husband for my Jenny."
—Temple Bar.

MILLVILLE

WOOLEN FACTORY,

WOODFORD COUNTY, KY.

THE undersigned wish to inform their old
friends and patrons, and the public gener-
ally that they are now ready for work, having
their machinery in fine condition. They will
now receive Wool to manufacture into Jeans
or Linsey, or to card and spin into white, colored
or mixed yarn.

PRICES OF MANUFACTURING:

Jeans, 4 leaf heavy Brown, Blue, or Gray, 65
cents per yard.

Jeans, 4 leaf heavy Black Sheep, 60 cents per
yard.

Jeans, 4 leaf fine Indigo colors, plain or Satin
will, \$1.00 per yard.

Jeans, 3 leaf fine Indigo colors, plain or Satin
will, from \$1.00 to 1.25 cents per yard.

Linsey, White, 50 cents per yard.

Linsey, Colored, a variety of colors, 60 cents per
yard.

The South and North.

The elder Matthews says that the Americans do everything and expect everything to be done in about "twenty minutes." There is some foundation for the imputation thus conveyed. As a people we are somewhat impatient of results. We cannot wait. If anything is worth doing and ought to be done, we insist that it shall be done instantly. We were very peremptory in demanding that the rebellion should be crushed at once. That the enemies of the rebellion should be swept out of the nation's path in a single campaign. And we are just as impatient and exacting now in regard to peace. We expect the Southern States, now that the war is over, to become instantly as quiet, as prosperous, as loyal and as thoroughly anti-slavery in sentiment, as Massachusetts or New York, and every incident that proves this not as yet to be the case, carries alarm to the public heart.

This is unreasonable and absurd. Such a tornado as has swept the South leaves in its track a desolation which years cannot remove. Society is uprooted, and must be raised again from the seed. The whole structure of Southern industry has been overthrown, and it cannot be rebuilt but slowly. Men's minds have been diverted from the ordinary channels of active thought, and it will be a slow task to bring them back. Four million slaves, who formerly did by compulsion all the work of the South, are now free and will work or not, as they may choose. Their relative positions are not favorable to rapid compact and years may elapse before this tremendous practical problem is fully solved. We must be prepared for a long and laborious struggle, for many defeats and discouragements, and if at the end of twenty years we find the relations of the two races in the Southern States all we could desire, we shall have done more than any other nation ever did in a century.

We are too exacting also in regard to the political action of the Southern people. We expect them, now that the war is over, and they are beaten, to become at once, not only loyal citizens, obeying all the laws and sustaining fully the national authority, but thorough-going abolitionists, and advocates of negro-suffrage. Anything short of this we consider half-way loyalty and think they have not been whipped quite enough yet. We denounce them as still secessionists at heart, and call for their exclusion from the rights of citizenship.

This is unreasonable and unwise. We have really nothing to do with their hearts. We have no right to exact the complete change of sentiment and feeling which we demand. We have a right to insist that they shall obey the law, that they shall acknowledge and respect the national authority, and conduct themselves as peaceful, law-abiding citizens. If they do this, we can demand nothing more. They may believe in their hearts what they please; they may feel as they like about the war and the government; they may be at heart rebellious still; but that is really none of our business. We cannot control their opinions or their sentiments, we can and must control their conduct, but that is all. Nor is it reasonable to expect that the mass of the Southern people can or will become suddenly devotees of doctrines and sentiments which they have hitherto abhorred, and against which they have staked their fortunes and their lives. Men do not, thus, instantly change their whole natures on compulsion. And any ostentatious pretensions of such a change would be hypocritical. The great body of the Southern people were unquestionably honest and sincere in the opinions, the prejudices, and the resentments which led them to rebel against the Government; and it would be folly to suppose that those feelings would all be at once eradicated by the simple fact that they have been beaten in the field. A radical change in the sentiment of the Southern people, concerning slavery and the purpose and temper of the national authority, can only be wrought by time, by wise laws wisely administered, and by their experience of the new condition upon which they have entered.

Nor should we desire to break the spirit, or crush the self-respect of the people of the Southern States. Their courage, their resolve and determined spirit, is now among the priceless possessions of the whole country. It has been our enemy, but heretofore it is to be our friend. It has been turned against us, and has vainly sought our destruction; henceforth it fights only on our side and swells the power and the courage with which we may confront a world in arms. It would be suicidal in us to crush or destroy it—we should be destroying a part of that which is to give us the proudest place ever held by any nation on the face of the earth. The rebel South has yielded to our arms. They confess and feel themselves overcome—subdued, subjugated. From no quarter do we hear the faintest hint of any wish even to renew the contest. It is not for us to poison the wound we have inflicted on their pride, nor to stab, with insulting words, the dead body of their ambition. Far wiser will it be for us to prove to the rebels our civil policy, that they have been quite as much mistaken in their judgment of our principles as they were in their estimate of our physical power.

But above all things, let us be patient. The changes in our whole social and political system which are now in progress, demand time for their just development.

PRESENT STATE OF THE NAVY.—At the beginning of the war the American navy consisted of only forty-six vessels. It numbers over six hundred now. And this immense navy differs almost entirely both in the kind of ships and their armament, from any of the navies of the world. As our volunteer army has been a creation of our own, so our navy has been an outgrowth from the necessities of the war, and has advanced to the present wonderful proportions much more rapidly than the fleets of the Great Powers were constructed in the time of peace. In the national advance toward the first position among military powers, the navy has kept pace with the army, and this will appear, when the army passes from the theater of action, and public attention is turned, as it will be, toward the navy.

"Wooden walls," and "ribs of oak," once England's pride and boast, are as such things of the past as the lance and the cross-bow. Henceforth iron ships, of some form, are to decide between the navies of the world. The fight of the first monitor, as the London Times declared, reduced the English navy to four ships. It did much, too, toward deciding the question of recognition. The subsequent improvements in our ships and guns did more than all other causes together to deter foreign powers from rec-

ognizing the Confederacy, and this will one day be made to appear. But a single fact need be stated in regard to the comparative merits of our own and the English iron-clads. We have during the war attacked rebel iron-clads with heavier guns than any in use in the finest English ships of the Warrior class, and utterly failed to make any impression upon them. We have destroyed these same vessels with American guns and projectiles. We have ships in abundance that can sink any one that France or England can send across the ocean, and even if they can say the same to us, which is somewhat doubtful, our coast and harbors are perfectly secure.

Against almost insurmountable obstacles the Navy Department worked on with great energy, and untiring industry; finding itself obliged to experiment in the midst of a war requiring a navy ready made, it has yet overcome nearly all difficulties, has maintained the most extensive and perfect blockade of history, and has emerged from a four years' war with a navy that challenges comparison with any other that floats on our army. Every American is proud of our navy, and shouts its welcome home. Every American should study our navy and feel a pride in it. We have neglected it somewhat while our armies were shaking the land with a giant's tread; we have followed our flag as it floated on the tide of battle which swept the land; henceforth let us watch it on the tossing sea.—Correspondence Ctn. Gazette

The Recent Developments of the Assassination Trials.

The developments which have recently been made on the trials at Washington, so evil in their character, implicating men in the basest crimes ever taken cognizance of by a human tribunal, will astonish the civilized world, and show what has been the revolting character of that great conspiracy against free government, set on foot by criminal ambition. Accustomed as we have been to look to the old world for instances of such fearful wickedness, such unparalleled recklessness, the whole affair seems to have capped the climax of human depravity, since there is no horror which has been heretofore monopolized by the romance of history, such as poisoning, shooting and stabbing, that does not find a place in this catalogue of terrors, of crime so utterly revolting in its blackness. And if in all time to come the rebellion is to be the amazement of the world for its mighty armies and its numberless and dreadful battles, it will be even more remarkable for the unheard of means taken to give it a chance of success. The crimes of the Borgias, the Vespers of Palermo, are mere trifles compared to the deeds of this gang of conspirators, who, not content with the endeavor to cut off the national rulers, could be found plotting the murder of tens of thousands by infection, by poisoning, by any means whatever, which, whelming all of the opposing States in one common fate, would give them not merely success, but revenge.

Had it failed with its great battles in the field, it might have challenged something akin to respect, on the score of courage and gallantry exhibited by the brave and mistaken cause; but when to the massacres of helpless prisoners, as at Fort Pillow and other places, are added the horrors of starving their captives, and later, trying what assassination by every fiendish method could accomplish, the record is complete, and the world will hereafter look in vain for anything which may transcend its deeds in all that can shame humanity.

But all this should only cause every one who regards the well being of society to be more thankful that this Heaven-defying revolt is put down; its projects exhibited in their true colors. Many a revolt has gone out in a halo of glory, because gotten up against intolerable oppression, and disgraced by none of those crimes and excesses which too often wait on long repressed efforts to avenge humanity upon its tyrants. But begun in this case, against a government which has ever been only too lenient and forgiving, and continued against rulers who have honored free government, there is at last not a redeeming feature left to it; there is that in its revolting lineaments which will forever—it is to be hoped—forbid its finding imitators.

And in this, perhaps, will be our preservation in all time to come. Romance may deal as it pleases with the deeds and traditions of this rebellion, yet so broad are the blackened hues of the picture, that it will be vain hereafter to make it attractive to any. Bringing war on the nation, and ruin and utter disgrace on itself, its terrible and disgusting record is complete, and it will be a horror; only, whilst any record of it survives.—Balt. American.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]
Fears of the Effect.

The influence of republican example in Europe, is an anxious theme with foreign journals. The success of Democratic Government in preserving itself from destruction, and the popular sympathies abroad, and gives them a strong argument in favor of political concessions from the privileged classes, who have always maintained that the stability and energy of good Governments is in proportion to the exclusion of the popular element from controlling it. The refutation of this aristocratic dogma is so striking in the overthrow of rebellion by the power of the people of the United States, that the example is likely to be used to the detriment of class privileges, while the prominence which has been given to the American war in Europe, has awakened more than ordinary interest in the development of democratic progress. "It is not the first time," exclaims one journal, "that America has revolutionized Europe." This is Europe's fault and not America's. If there were not something in republican institutions better adapted to the common wants of the communities which form governments, this example of their strength and prosperity could have but little effect upon the people. Fortunately for Europe, the effect produced in the present instance is shown less in effort to revolutionize Europe, than in peaceful immigration to a country which so satisfies the popular aspiration for equality. The thousands of immigrants who are landing weekly upon our shores, is the best commendation of our system of government, and the surest guarantee of present security to those of the countries from which the immigration comes. While this outlet is open, Europe may dismiss its present terrors, though every addition to the population and progress of the United States magnifies the effect of the example, and multiplies eventually the peril to aristocratic institutions.

The editor of the Universalist having been censured by a correspondent for intimating that Jeff. Davis should be hung, replied: "After the excitement has passed, and Jefferson Davis is hung, we may be sorry! But in all soberness let us say, if Jefferson Davis is not hung, the hand that in this land ever after signs a death-warrant should drop from its socket. If he is pardoned, let every prison door open."

Reciprocal Duty.

We extract from an article in the Boston Journal of Monday last the following very common-sensical and practically just view of the duties of "secession."

"We observe that nearly all the rebel chiefs who have given their views on the subject insist strongly upon the importance of conciliating the people of the South, and our own papers have had much to say to the same effect. It is all well so far as it goes. We ought to take every rational and proper method to conciliate the Southern people at this time. But are they not under some obligation to conciliate us? Does the mere fact that they have been defeated in the conflict of arms, into which they dragged the government, obliterate all the just indignation which their unprovoked and bloody course—fraught with the death and misery of hundreds of thousands of innocent people—is too well calculated to keep alive in every loyal heart? This is no plea for vindictiveness, which we abhor. We hold that the North ought to forgive and forget with the utmost Christian alacrity and heartiness. But we maintain that there is nothing which makes charity and kindness the duties of the North towards the South which does not also require a reciprocation of the same duties by the South towards the North."

We would respectfully commend the above remarks to our "erring brothers," who have returned from the South, and seem to regard it as their prerogative to require their friends and the Government to make conciliatory advances to them—some of them saying, "if we are let alone, we will behave ourselves as good citizens. But, if disturbed we will not stand it." They make a very grave mistake as to their status. They have no right to demand anything. They involved the nation in war, and sought to take its life. They were foiled and whipped. If they wish any one, who has a proper love of country, to treat them respectfully and conciliatory, it is their duty to show themselves worthy of such treatment. They can make nothing by dogmatizing, or domineering airs. The time for all description of plantation manners has passed never more to return.—Nash. Union.

Compliment to Captain Wm. L. Neale.

We take great pleasure, says the National Unionist, in publishing the following correspondence, which explains itself, and will state that it was handed us by one of the parties.

KIRKVILLE, KY, June 6th, 1865
Dear Sir: The undersigned, citizens of Madison and Garrard counties, in token of their high esteem for you as a gentleman, and the integrity with which you have discharged your duties as Quarter Master, through Doctor Montgomery, present you with the charger "Solim," which we hope you will accept.

Respectfully,
Geo. Dennis, Will Hooker,
W. J. Lusk, Newt Jones,
H. Brown, O. C. Ball,
C. J. Spillman, Geo. Billingsly,
Jas. Shackelford, — Bergen,
Ed. Shackelford, — Franklin,
R. A. Burton, — Taylor,
J. D. Harris, Speed Smith,
Thompson Bureau.

LEXINGTON, KY, June 12th, 1865

Messrs. Dennis, Lusk, and others:
Gentlemen: Your very complimentary note of date 6th inst., and the splendid Gray Eagle saddle horse, therewith presented to me, are received.

So flattering a manifestation of personal regard, and your too favorable appreciation of my poor services, as an officer, are the more highly prized as emanating from citizens of such sterling worth and exalted social position, after my voluntary disconnection from all official duties and patronage. Deeply sensible of the honor and kindness thus extended to me, gentlemen, I gratefully accept the beautiful "Solim," and shall proudly ride and retain him in remembrance of your good opinion and generous confidence.

I am, gentlemen,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. L. NEALE.

The compliment to Capt. Neale, is one of which he is in every way worthy. He made an honest and upright Quartermaster, and he will make, if elected, an able and honest Treasurer of the State.

Shall the North Pay the Confederate Cotton Bonds?

This looks like a very foolish question, but it has been raised in London. A Confederate bond holder writes to the London News claiming to be acting under the "advice of an able lawyer," and urges his demand that the North pay the Cotton Bonds of the Confederate States, on legal grounds, as well as on the score of justice to neutrals.

His argument is that if the North has caused the inability of the rebels to pay their own debts, "the fact ought not to prejudice the rights of neutrals." That is certainly very conclusive over the left. It may be very good logic over in old England, but it won't do on this side of the Atlantic.

The latter portion of this writer's communication is decidedly respectable and agreeable to loyal men. He says Cotton Bonds bought at 90 now rule at 10 and have occasioned their owners a loss of two and a half millions pounds sterling, or a little over twelve millions of dollars. So Johnny has furnished all this large sum of money to the rebels to enable them to fight us, and yet he claims to be "neutral."

He furnishes the "sineews of war" to our enemy, and yet he is neutral. That is very logical, Johnny. Your own paper, the News, seems not to appreciate your case, for the Editor tells you that you are "just in the position of a creditor whose debtor has died, leaving no Executor or no assets." Your Confederate Cotton Bonds, as we say in young American, have "gone under"—St. Louis Evening News.

DEATH OF MRS. SIGOURNEY.—Mrs. Lydia Huntley Sigourney, died at Hartford on Saturday, in her seventy-fourth year. Her reputation as a poet had been to a period antecedent to the birth of her present adult readers, her first poem having been published just fifty years ago. Her maiden name was Huntley. She was born at Norwich, Conn., Sept. 1, 1791. She engaged in teaching at the age of nineteen, and four years later removed to Hartford, where her talents and worth gained her the hand of Mr. Charles Sigourney, a merchant of that city. Her life was devoted to literature, and her productions have been very numerous, filling about fifty volumes. Her compositions were chiefly poetical, though several interesting prose works have appeared from her pen. Her subjects are generally of a religious character, and exhibit refined thought, a warm, but pure and healthful imagination, a cultivated ear, delicate sensibility, and

earnest Christian faith. Had she written less copiously, it would perhaps have been better for her reputation; yet there are many of her poems that will long dwell in the memory and affection of the public.

ANECDOTE OF GENERAL GRANGER.—There is no one more fond of a dry joke than General Granger, which, by the way, is invariably an evidence of a kind, genial heart. Well, while almost a stranger at West Point, Cadet Granger was one day called upon in a class to sketch upon the blackboard a map of New York State. He advanced to the board and drew tolerably correct boundary lines, chalked out the course of the principal rivers, railways, canals, &c.; made a pretty good sized square in one corner, showing the location of New York City, with smaller squares for Albany and other second-rate towns, but away up in the woods, near the shores of Lake Ontario, he sketched an immense city. Every one was amused at the supposed blunder; and, finally, the Professor asked what place it was intended to represent.

Young Granger replied: "Sodus, sir."
"What is Sodus noted for?" inquired the Professor.
"It is noted, sir," replied the scholar, "as being the birthplace of Cadet Granger."

Several pupils obtained black marks about that time for boisterous laughter in class, but all declared that the instructor was as gently as any present.

AN UNFORTUNATE FRIEND OF GEN. LEE.—During the passage of a raid to Fortress Monroe, a long-haired, Southern-looking gentleman, who, from the bluntness of his nasal appendage, probably hailed from Acadia, excited the anger of a brawny Irishman, by asserting in a very offensive manner that General Grant was smaller in mind than in person, and that General Lee had invariably whipped him.

"You lie!" said the Irishman, coolly.
"Sir, sir!" exclaimed the chivalric gentleman, fumbling in his breast, where he pretended to have a concealed weapon.
"Are you a Southerner?" asked the Irishman.
"I am," replied the other with pomposity.
"Are you a rebel?"
"I am proud to say that I have been, and am now on my way to the friendly shores of England."

"Well," continued his interlocutor, "please carry this to the old country for me, with the compliments of a Fenian," and with that he hit the Southerner a crushing blow on the snout, which brought the ruby, and made the trader of General Grant most happy to sneak away and avoid further notice.

VALUABLE SEEDS.—The Department of Agriculture is in receipt of another supply of Mediterranean wheat of superior quality, and it is stated by Commissioner Newton that it will be ready for distribution for the fall sowing. The department is also in receipt of a shipment of a very heavy lot of fine oats from Sweden. These have been delayed by the ice embargo at Stockholm, but they will be available for next spring's use. This species of grain from Sweden is of the best that Europe produces. A considerable quantity of Alsillo cloverseed, which is in some respects superior to any other variety, is nearly ready for distribution.—National Intelligencer.

Garibaldi on the Relations of America and England.

The following is a translation of a letter which Garibaldi had addressed to the editor of the London Public Opinion on the relations between England and America.

"Sir, I always considered from the beginning that the American question was one which concerned all humanity and the whole world, and I was grieved to see that a part of the English public were opposed to the restoration of union in the great republic, which arose, it is well known, from causes of rancor which pre-existed between England and America; but it was a sad thing that the good sense of the people who first established the principle of the emancipation of the slaves did not manifest itself in applause to the North Americans, who showed themselves to be the instruments of Providence in carrying out that sublime idea.

"May these lords of the ocean agree, then, for the good of oppressed humanity. Some of the same theory, may they see that their noble race is now-days the bulwark of the rights of nations, and that despotism fomented dissension between them because it fears them, and because it knows that if they were on good terms it would be impossible for it to execute its designs, which are fatal to liberty everywhere.

"Yours, &c."
"G. GARIBALDI."
"Capri, May, 1865."

A Rebel Girl's Postscripts.

A letter from a rebel girl, in Nashville to her brother in Hood's army, has been published. After giving him a delightfully loquacious account of the marriage of several furiously rebellious ladies with Federal officers, the young lady adds four postscripts devoted to a certain Federal captain, who has been "boarding with us merely for protection.

Here are the postscripts:
P. S. 1.—Do you think it would be a violation of my Southern principles to take an occasional rest for my health, with the captain? He has such a nice horse and buggy. You know there can be no possible harm in that. P. S. 2.—That very impertinent fellow actually squeezed my hands as he helped me out of the buggy this evening. We had such a delightful ride. I want you to come home and protect me, Tom, as I don't like to live here any longer. P. S. 3.—If ever I should marry a Yankee (but you know my principles too well for that) I would do it merely as an humble instrument to avenge the wrongs of my poor oppressed country. Little peace should be found by day or by night; his dreams should be of Holofernes and my dry goods' bill as long as the internal revenue law. P. S. 4.—Come home, brother Tom, and take the sunniest oath for two months, or thereabouts. I want to tell you a secret. On due consideration I have come to the determination to make a martyr of myself. Yes, brother Tom, I am going to marry the captain on patriotic principles.

A continued bachelor was the following argument against matrimony:
Calico is a great promoter of laziness. If young men wish to accomplish a thing, they must either with head or hand they must keep clear of the institution entirely. A pair of sweet lips a pink waist, swelling chest, a pressure of two delicate hands will do as much to unhinge a man as three revers, the measles, a large sized whooping cough, a pair of lock-jaws, several hydrophobias, and the doctor's bill.

And this, as one of the results:
Yes, that's the very way with you, sobbs the despairing wife, "when we were first mar-

ried you used to say: Put your little footy footy to use to mine and keep them warmy; now is nothing but a taks away them darnd' cold feet."

BANKS AND JEWELRY.—Attention is directed to W. F. Fong & Co's advertisement in another column.

U. S. Excise Tax.

FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT
STATE OF KENTUCKY

NOTICE is hereby given that the list of valuation and enumeration of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt," and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3, 1865, including sections relating to the collection of Internal Revenue from other notes and taken by R. E. Woodson, Assistant Assessor, 4th Division, composed of the counties of Franklin and Scott, will remain upon at his office in Frankfort for twelve days.

On the 23d day of June, 1865,

I will be at R. K. Woodson's office, and will receive and determine all appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuation or enumerations made and taken by the said Assistant Assessor. All appeals must be in writing and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the general principles of inequality or error complained of.
D. S. GOODLOE,
Assessor 5th District Ky.

June 16, 1865—3t.

JUST received at the old Agency, a large supply of the above well known Garden Seeds of the New Crop. It is only necessary to let the old customers know that they can get them now, while to those not already habituated purchasers of LANDRETH'S SEED, I say make a trial of them, and I guarantee they will give entire satisfaction.
S. C. BULL,
Feb. 24, 1865—4m.



ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
I WILL sell to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Gen. Omar Pepper, in Woodford county, on the east side of Versailles and Frankfort Pike, five miles from Versailles,
ON WEDNESDAY JUNE 21, 1865,
The following personal property, to-wit: 15 blooded brood Mares, with Colts; 11 head of valuable farm Horses; 1 Stallion; a fine lot of young Horses, different ages; a lot of yearling Mules; 75 head thorough-bred Cattle; 2 yoke Oxen; 100 head of thorough-bred Cows and Southdown Sheep; a large lot of Hogs; 500 to 1,000 barrels of Corn; 100 bushels of Wheat; 500 bushels of Rye; 50 Bushels Barley Malt; one lot Barley; one fine Carriage, Rackaway and Harness; two four-horse Wagons, one ox Wagon, one horse Cart; farming utensils; a splendid Thresher and Reaper; three Corn Shells; one Piano; Household and Kitchen furniture; 800 to 1,000 lbs of Wool; one excellent copper Still; one copper Boiler, a number of mash Tubs, &c., and many other articles of value too numerous to mention.
Also, a few barrels of very old CROW WHISKY, the last chance for a good drink.
TERMS—All sums of \$10 and under Cash, all sums over \$20, a credit of six months, purchase to give notes with approved security, negotiable and payable at the Commercial Bank at Versailles. No property to be removed till terms of sale are complied with.
SALE TO COMMENCE AT 9 O'CLOCK
J. E. MCCOON,
Administrator.

June 13-3t.
*Lon. Jour. and Lex. Obs. & Rep. publish 4 times and send bills to this office.

BURNAM & DICKSON, REAL ESTATE

Insurance Agents.

Corner 3d and Main Street, over Davis Drug Store, Terre Haute, Ind.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION.

Houses and Lots, Vacant Lots, Farms, Farming Land in all the Western States and Territories. Loans negotiated, Collections made, Land entered, Taxes paid and Titles examined, in all the Western States. We are prepared to enter lands, with either Land Warrants or Cash on liberal terms.

Particular attention is given to sales of Real Estate at Auction.
Persons desiring to change their residences would do well to call and examine our register of Farms, &c. before purchasing. We have a large number for sale, on easy terms, located in nearly every State in the United States. We will be pleased to answer any communication in regard to Lands, and we think we can give general satisfaction as our acquaintance with the Western States and Territories is equal to any other office in the country.

June 13, 1865—6m.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

Persons wanting ice, can get it any time by calling at my house. I will commence delivering at the 1st of May. Tickets can be had by calling at my residence.

SANFORD GOINS.

April 21, 1865—4t

United States 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES, \$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent interest per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. Gold-Bearing Bonds.

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent per annum to their value, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The Interest at 7-30 per cent. amounts to

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| One cent per day on a \$10 note. | |
| Two cents " " " " \$100 " | |
| Ten " " " " \$500 " | |
| Twenty " " " " \$1000 " | |
| \$1 " " " " \$5000 " | |

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent, instead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the condition of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

Now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than \$230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Banks, throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, to whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent,
No 114 South Third Street,
Philadelphia.

May 1st, 1865.
Subscriptions will be received by the First National Bank of Lexington.
Lexington City National Bank of Lexington.

Clark County National Bank of Winchester.
May 12-5m.

SPLENDID BARGAINS!

All Sure of their Money's Worth.

W. Forsyth & Co.

33 & 41 Ann Street, N. Y. (late 42 & 44 Nassau St.) offer for sale the following Magnificent List of

Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

EACH ARTICLE ONE DOLLAR!

And not to be paid for till you know what you are getting.

250 Gold and Silver Watches, from \$15 00 to \$150 00 each.

200 Ladies' Gold Watches, \$25 00 each.

500 Ladies' and Gents' Silver Watches \$15 00 each.

5,000 Vest, Neck and Guard Chains \$5 00 to \$15 00 each.

6,000 Gold Band Bracelets \$3 00 to \$10 00 each.

6,000 Plain, Chased, and Wedding Rings \$2 50 to \$5 00 each.

5,000 Circular Diamond Pins and Rings \$3 00 to \$10 00 each.

10,000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry, \$5 00 to \$15 00 each.

10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Mounted Holders, \$4 00 to \$5 00 each.

10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Cases and Pencils \$4 00 to \$5 00 each.

Together with Ribbon Sticks, Bow-studs, Sleeve Buttons, Gold Pencils, Belt Buckles, Brooches, Gold Thimbles, Ear Drops, Children's Loops, Masonic Pins and Rings, Seal Rings, Scarf Pins, Watch Keys. Also a variety of Silver Ware, embracing Goblets, Cups, Castors, Tea and Table Spoons, from \$15 to \$50.

The articles in this stock are of the neatest and most fashionable styles. Certificates of all the various articles are put in sealed envelopes and mixed, thus giving all a fair chance, and sent by mail, on order, and on the receipt of the certificate it is at your option to send \$25 DOLLAR and take the article aimed in it, or not; or any other article of equal value.

Certificates and Premiums.

Single Certificate, 25 cents. Five Certificates, \$1.25. Ten, \$2.50. Twenty, \$5.00. Forty, \$10.00. Eighty, \$20.00. One hundred, \$25.00. Five hundred, \$125.00. One thousand, \$250.00. Premium of Gold Pen, \$10; of Silver Pen, \$5; of Silver Watch, \$20; of Watch with premium of Gold Watch, \$20. Certificate money to be cashed with order. Every certificate, from the date of purchase, is guaranteed.

Goodness by mail, carefully packed. All unsatisfactory orders can be returned and exchanged, or the money refunded if wished. Thousands of dollars' worth of Watches sold to our customers during the past year.

AGENTS wanted everywhere. Send 25 cents for Certificate and Circular. Address, W. FORSYTH & CO., 33 and 41 Ann Street, New York.

erill, and all Druggists and Dealers.
May 12, 1865-5m.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south
of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the
city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of
the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1882-47.

J. W. FINNELL,
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth
Streets.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1880-47.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.
PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of
Davies, and the Circuit Courts of the ad-
joining counties.
Office on stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1887-47.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals,
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.
Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,
where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1889-47.

JAMES HARLAN, JR., JOHN M. HARLAN,
HARLAN & HARLAN
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals,
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.
Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,
where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1889-47.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and
Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSON HOUSE, nearly op-
posite Commercial Printing Office.
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle,
and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Office—Frankfort and DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1883-47.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals,
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully
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Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle,
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Office—Frankfort and DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1883-47.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

1865.

THE most direct route from the interior of Ken-
tucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and North-
western Cities and Towns. But one change of
cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at
5:12 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at
6 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily,
(Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M., and 12:35 P. M.
Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily,
(Sundays excepted) at 11 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.
Passengers can leave by the afternoon train,
and arrive at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, or
St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE ARRIVE
Nicholasville, 11:40 A. M. Covington, 8:00 P. M.
Lexington, 12:30 P. M. Chicago, 9:00 A. M.
Cincinnati, 7:00 P. M. St. Louis, 10:40 A. M.
And at Cincinnati, make connection with the
Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time
for supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at
10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and
taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R.
for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield,
Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and
Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleep-
ing Cars by Night Trains!

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the
Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.
H. P. TAYLOR, Gen'l Ticket Agent

March 10, 1865-47

Jas. Wilde Jr. & Co.

FINE CLOTHING

—AND—

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

20 WEST FOURTH STREET,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Building formerly occupied by LE BOUTIL-
LIER AND BRO

May 16-3m.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON.
Office on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.
Residence on Washington Street, next House to
Episcopal Church,
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion,
Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth
performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.
He would ask the particular attention of those
wanting artificial Teeth to the different styles
which are now being made, and which are giving
perfect satisfaction. He keeps at all times, a
large assortment from which to select, thereby
enabling him to suit each patient with the price,
shade and size Teeth which they may require.
All operations performed in the best style, and
prices as moderate as the style of work will admit
of.

Gold! Gold!
OLD GOLD of every description bought, for
which the highest price is paid in Cash.
Frankfort, April 11, 1865-47.

Proclamation by the Governor.
To the Sheriffs of Jefferson, Bullitt, Nelson, Spencer,
Hardin, Meade, Larue, Hart, Barron, Monroe,
Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, Russell, Casey,
Lincoln, Washington, Marion, Taylor, Green,
Adair, and Metcalf, composing the Third Ap-
pellate Judicial District:

Whereas, Joshua F. Bullitt, late Judge of the
Third Appellate Judicial District, having been
removed from office by the Governor, by and pur-
suant to the address of the General Assembly of
the Commonwealth of Kentucky, two thirds of
each House concurring therein—
Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,
in the county of Jefferson, Bullitt, Nelson,
Spencer, Hardin, Meade, Larue, Hart, Barron,
Monroe, Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, Russell,
Casey, Lincoln, Washington, Marion, Taylor,
Green, Adair, and Metcalf, at the several places
of voting therein authorized by law,
On Monday, the 7th day of August, 1865,
for the election of a Judge of the Court of Ap-
peals for the Third Appellate Judicial District,
to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of
Joshua F. Bullitt; and that you cause polls to be
opened in said precincts accordingly; and that you
proceed to conduct and make due return of said
election in the mode and manner prescribed.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto subscribed my name,
and caused the seal of the Common-
wealth to be affixed. Done at Frank-
fort, this 5th day of June, 1865, and
in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
June 9-47.

H. SAMUEL,
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT
Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
June 9-47.

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E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
June 9-47.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the uni-
onist office, of the office known as the States-
man office, propose to publish in the city of
Lexington, Kentucky,

A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,
Devoted to Maintaining the Government in
Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy pro-
spectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be
an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent
advocate of the best interests of the Government
of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we
will spare no pains to make it worthy of the con-
fidence and patronage of every true loyal person.
The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil
Government, Agriculture, and a General Review
of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Grocer-
ies and Family Supplies, will be found in each
issue.

The publication will be commenced in as short
a time as the necessary preparations can be made.
Persons obtaining few subscribers and sending
us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.
Terms—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00
Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2 00

Considering the high price of paper and other
materials, the price of this paper is low, and we
hope to receive a large subscription list. Will
friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?
Address: GEO. W. & JOS. B. LEWIS,
Lexington, Kentucky.

March 28, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL

UNION PRESS.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER

To Represent and Advocate the views of Uncon-
ditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the gen-
uine Union sentiment of the State of Ken-
tucky has found but little expression, either in
addresses of the prominent politicians or in the
press. This state of things, at all times, a
source of mourning, though somewhat alleviated
by the partial supply of loyal journals from
other States, has at last ripened into dissatis-
faction and a positive demand for such a newspaper.

Demanding that the rebellion shall be sup-
pressed, we would have all the means necessary
to suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity
as essential to speedy success, we would enforce
it as the duty of every citizen to give to those
who administer the Government—while the war
continues—sympathy and support. Believing
the rebellion to be only without palliation
or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught
that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted
it should wholly bear the responsibility of
its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic
in its proportions, we would have the difficulty
of grappling with it fully realized.

In view of a field where the instruments em-
ployed must be varied, errors of judgment are
unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge
harshly of the means employed, whilst we see
they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-
establish the authority of the Government. In a
word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount
duty of the Government to preserve the Union
by all the means recognized by civilized warfare.
Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we de-
sire to affiliate with those true Union men every-
where, who hope for, and look to the nation's
success in the field—not to its defeat as the
means of securing a lasting and honorable
peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every
occasion—and their resolutions in their primary
assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in
advance of their press, are to us the surest guar-
antee—that a majority are with us. The object
of this paper is to give organization to this ma-
jority, and to develop into political action
the convictions which, in their hearts the people
cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the
facilities at command to furnish its patrons with
the current news, and to develop some important
features of a daily, that have hitherto been re-
served from the press here the prominence desirable
in a mercantile community.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c.,
ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his pre-
sent resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to an-
nounce the appearance of the first number on
Monday, April 15th, 1864.

TERMS.
To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier,
twenty cents per week.
To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1 00
per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one
year.

L. A. CIVILL,
421 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

Western Presbyterian,

DANVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN will be published
in Danville, Kentucky, as a weekly religious pa-
per, under the editorial control of the Rev. En-
wan P. HUMPHREY and the Rev. STEPHEN
YEAZS. It is proposed to produce an old-fash-
ioned Presbyterian family newspaper, on the
general plan of the former Presbyterian Herald.
The Editors are pledged to maintain a strict al-
legiance to the Presbyterian Church in the United
States, and to the Nation in the peril through
which both are now passing. The paper will be
devoted, as its first and highest object, to
the interests of the Church and the Nation, to
doctrines, order and worship, and to the growth
in saving knowledge of its members. Special ef-
forts will be made to promote the unity of the
whole church on the basis of unwavering adhe-
rence to its General Assembly and to its Institu-
tions and Agencies for the spread of the Gospel.
It is the conviction of the Editors that our
Civil Government is the ordinance of God for
the people of this country, and that the Union
of these States is the condition without which
the life of the nation cannot be saved. This senti-
ment will be freely uttered to the extent per-
mitted by the civil law, and political controver-
sy and discussion will be left to the secular pa-
pers.

A digest of religious intelligence, a summary
of general news for the benefit of those who
may see no other paper, literary and scientific
notes, a column for the children, the Bible Col-
lege, and the Sunday School, and a corner for
the Farm, the Garden and the Home, will find a place
in the paper.

The Editors have undertaken this work at the
urgent solicitation of their brethren—ministers
and ruling elders—from various parts of the
State, men in convention during the session of
the Synod of Kentucky in October last. The
Editors are to have the sole control of its col-
umns. They now call upon all who approve the
object to give a wide circulation to the paper.

Terms—Three dollars a year, if paid in ad-
vance; five dollars and fifty cents, if not paid
within three months.
The first number will be issued as soon as the
printing office can be fitted up—not later, it is
hoped, than the 20th of January, 1865. Lists
of subscribers should be returned by the 15th of
January.

WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN,
Danville, Kentucky.

Commissioner's Notice.

H. M. Bedford, assignee of Thos. L. Petty, Z.
Petty, and John Petty, Plaintiffs,
vs.
Thos. L. Petty, and others, Defendants.
Petition in Equity.

BY order of the Court at the February Term
1865, the cause has been referred to me to re-
ceive proof and audit the debts referred to Thos. L.
Petty, Zach. Petty, and John Petty. Creditors
will file their claims with me at least twenty days
before the 4th of March, 1865, proven as is required
by law in case of claims against the estate of
deceased persons.

G. W. GWIN, Master Commissioner.
Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.
March 28-47.

Statement of the Condition

OF THE

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the
Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance
with an act entitled, "An act to regulate Agenc-
ies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved
3d March, 1850.

THE name of the corporation is ETNA IN-
SURANCE COMPANY, and is located at
Hartford, Connecticut.

THE capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUN-
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
and is paid up.

ASSETS.

Real Estate unincumbered, \$87,963 13
Cash on hand and in Bank, 72,022 48
Cash in the hands of Agents
and in transit, 124,273 40

Hartford, P. & F. Railroad,
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent,
semi-annual interest, 44,000 44,000 00
Michigan Central R. R. Co.,
M'gage Bonds, 8 per cent,
semi-annual interest, 10,000 13,000 00

Cleveland & P. A. Railroad,
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent,
semi-annual interest, 3,500 4,025 00
Cleveland & T. Railroad,
(S. F.) Mortgage Bonds,
7 per cent, semi-annual
interest, 25,000 29,000 00

Cleveland and Pittsburgh,
R. R., 3d Mort. Mortgage
Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual
interest, 25,000 28,500 00
Michigan, S. & N. R. R.,
(Gt. Mort.) M'gage B'ds,
7 per cent, semi-annual
interest, 25,000 29,250 00

Michigan, S. & N. R. R.,
(2d Mort.) M'gage B'ds,
7 per cent, semi-annual
interest, 25,000 28,000 00
P. & W. & C. Railroad, (2d
Mort.) Mortgage Bonds,
7 per cent, semi-annual
interest, 50,000 57,000 00

Buffalo, New York & Erie
R. R. Second Mortgage
Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual
interest, 15,000 15,300 00
Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co.,
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent,
semi-annual interest, 35,000 39,140 00

N. Y. Central Railroad Co.,
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent,
semi-annual interest, 30,000 33,900 00
Conn. River Railroad Co.,
M'gage Bonds, 6 per cent,
semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,000 00

United States R. R. Co.,
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent,
semi-annual interest, 5,000 5,240 00
N. J. R. R., & Trans. Co.,
M'gage Bonds, 6 per cent,
semi-annual interest, 50,000 52,500 00

Wayne County, Michigan,
Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual
interest, 23,000 25,900 00
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per
cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,500 00

Brooklyn City Bonds, (Wa-
ter), 6 per cent, semi-annual
interest, 25,000 29,250 00
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6
per cent, semi-annual interest,
50,000 56,000 00

Hartford City Bonds, 6 per
cent, semi-annual interest, 38,000 41,420 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent,
semi-annual interest, 21,000 21,000 00

Town of Hartford Bonds,
[1883 & 1886] 6 per cent,
annual interest, 60,000 63,400 00
New York City Bonds, 6 pr.
cent, interest, 75,000 81,750 00

United States Coupon Bonds
1864, 5 per cent, semi-annual
interest, 195,000 195,000 00
United States Coupon Bonds
1881, 6 per cent, semi-annual
interest, 182,500 191,025 00

United States R. R. Co.,
Coupon Bonds 1882, 6 per cent,
semi-annual interest, 109,000 112,350 00
Connecticut State Script, 0
per cent, semi-annual inter-
est, 200,000 200,000 00

Connecticut R. R. Co., 6 pr.
cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 52,500 00
R. I. State Stock, 0 per cent,
semi-annual interest, 50,000 50,000 00

Ohio State Stock, 6 pr. cent,
semi-annual interest, 100,000 110,000 00
Ky. State Stock, 6 pr. cent,
semi-annual interest, 10,000 11,000 00

Michigan State Stock, 6 pr. cent,
semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,250 00
N. J. State Stock, 6 pr. cent,
semi-annual interest, 15,000 15,000 00

N. Y. State Stock, 6 pr. cent,
semi-annual interest, 31,000 34,720 00
Indiana State Stock, 6 pr. cent,
semi-annual interest, 75,000 79,920 00

Atlantic Dock Co., Mortg'
Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual
interest, 20,000 21,200 00
Atlantic Mutual Insurance
Co., Sept. 1863, 1864, 23,410 22,239 50

500 Shares Hartford and N.
Haven R. R. Co. Stock, 60,000 110,000 00
300 Shares Conn. River R.
Co. Stock, 20,000 36,000 00

107 Shares Boston and Wor-
cester R. R. Co. Stock, 10,700 16,050 00
60 Shares Conn. River Co.
Stock, 5,000 1,250 00

50 Shares Citizens' Bk's S'tk.,
Waterbury, Conn., 5,000 5,000 00
50 Shares Stafford Bk's S'tk.,
Springfield, Conn., 5,000 5,000 00

30 Shares Am. Bk's S'tk.,
Providence, R. I., 1,500 1,500 00
200 Shares Revere Bk's S'tk.,
Boston, Mass., 20,000 21,600 00

100 Shares First National
Bank S'tk., Boston, Mass., 10,000 11,600 00
200 Shares Bk of the State,
Mo. S'tk., St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 15,000 00

100 Shares Merchants Bank
Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 10,000 5,500 00
200 Shares Mechanics Bank
Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 15,000 00

400 Shares Farmers and Me-
chanics Bk's S'tk., Phil. Pa.
500 Shares Bank of Hartford
Co. S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 50,000 71,000 00

340 Shares Farmers & Me-
chanics Bank S'tk., Hart-
ford, Conn., 44,000 53,680 00
300 Shares Phoenix Bk's S'tk.,
Hartford, Conn., 30,000 35,550 00

250 Shares State Bk's S'tk.,
Hartford, Conn., 25,000 33,750 00
150 Shares Conn. Riv. Bk's
S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 7,500 12,000 00

400 Shares Zina Bk's S'tk.,
Hartford, Conn., 14,000 14